ON CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

tion: "Is this your verdict?" and each man answered "It is." Macomb G. Foster's voice was almost inaudible. Juror Hyne's voice shook noticeably. When it came to the turn of the sick juror, Manheim Brown, his reply could not be heard at all, and the Clerk paused. As he was about to resume the Recorder

"He did, your Honor," said Clerk Brophy. 'At least I understood him to answer in the affirmative.

"Did he!" asked the Recorder again. "I believe so," said the clerk, and in a wnisper Juror Brown corroborated him, bowing assent. The poll was concluded without further incident. Turning to the court room Recorder Goff said:

'Any person who makes the slightest disturbance will be brought before the bar of this court." Then, turning to Mr. Weeks, he asked: Have you any requests to make?"

At this moment there was a persistent knocking at the door. The Recorder's face

"If any court officer," said he, "can procure the person who is knocking at that door I will give that person relief from any anxiety for some time to come.

A court officer started for the door, and the knocking ceased. Again the Recorder asked Mr. Weeks: "Have you any requests to make in the matter of sentence being passed?" Moilneux, who had resumed his seat, leaned over and whispered eagerly to his counsel: "Ask him to sentence me to death immedi-

Mr. Weeks shook his head and said to the court: "Any day your Honor sets is satisfactory to us." "Very well, "said the Recorder, "I will set

Friday, Feb. 16. 'That is satisfactory, your Honor." said

"Ramove the defendant" said the Recorder. Immediately Molineux got to his feet, and leaning over his father, shook hands with him. For a moment it looked as though he were going to embrace him, but though their shoulders touched and the young man's arm went over his father's shoulder. they merely gripped bands tightly, and Molineux, with a smile and a whispered word. turned to follow his jailer. As he passed Mr. Weeks they shook hands, too. Before Molineux had reached the court room door, Mr.

'Will your Honor permit the defendant's father to go down with him?" Afterward." said the Recorder.

Meantime the jury had resumed their seats. They were as worn and haggard a set of men as could have been found. From their appearance one would have thought it was they and not the defendant upon whom the verdict had been imposed. To them the Recorder said; "Gentlemen of the jury, I wish to express to

you my appreciation of your services. manner in which you have attended to your arduous duties is most the General Sessions floor lined the railings of commendable in all of you. I un- the floor below and looked upward across the derstand that a request has been made open court at the door of the court room. From by some of you that you be permitted to re- time to time they shouted up inquiries which tain the possession of some of the photo- echoed, resonant and unanswered, along the graphs which you have studied throughout galleries. One of the things they said was that this case. I consider that an innocent request, and I direct that these photographs be delivered to you for such disposition as you By the time it was 8 o'clock most of them had may choose to make among yourselves. I further direct that you may go down to the hotel where your conveniences are to-night.

"I wish to say to you that while there is no law which compels you to keep si- and this was taken as an indication that they lence or in any way interferes with felt pretty sure of agreeing. At 4:30 o'clock you in regard to any communications or dis- deliberating on empty stomachs became closures you may make as to the nature of your opinions, my own belief is that no good | Large plates full appeared at 5 o'clock and to the cause of justice was ever were taken into the jury room. Rumors done or ever will be done by emerged, flitted about the room and died of injurors talking about their proceedings in anition. The court officers recalled dismally the jury room. The jurors should speak once the Fayne Moore trial when the court waited for all, and with one breath and thereafter be for the jury until 2:30 o'clock A. M. It was a stient. You have already so spoken. In case you are asked by any person or persons neux, the most vitally concerned of any man to disclose anything, you are under no order or . in the court room, was a pattern of calm obligation, as far as the Court is concerned, not to do so; but the best interests of justice will be conserved if you do not."

'May it please your Honor," said Foreman Martin, rising, "we had already decided on | congratulate the General." that course. We have all taken a promise in common and to each other to disclose nothing of what passed in the jury room. And may it further please your Honor, we wish to expressions obligation and sincere thanks to the Court and to all its officers for their treat-

Recorder Goff bowed in acknowledgment and told the jury they might retire. Juror Post wiped tears from his eyes as he rose, The Recorder then started to adjourn the court, when Lawyer Weeks rose and said: "Will your Honor now give permission for Gen. Molineux to follow the defendant?"

"Captain," called the Recorder, and the cap tain of the court squad came to the bar. 'Admit Gen. Molineux to see the defendant,' the Recorder continued. "It is not the usual procedure, but the Court will make an excep-

tion in this case." Thereupon Gen. Molineux was led out through the rear door at the Recorder's suggestion that he could go there more easily in that way than by the public way. By the time the crowd in the court had been let out the jurors had disappeared. The reporters had accosted them in vain.

It is expected that on Friday, before sentence is passed, motions for arrest of judgment and a new trial will be made. Assistant District Attorney Osborne said to the reporters:

"It was a just verdict and could not have been any other in view of the evidence collected by the police and presented to the jury. That is all I've got to say about it."

When the news of the verdict got to the street fully two thousand persons were shouting. "Gutty! guilty!" Out on the sidewalk on White street another crowd took up the cry and the motormen of the electrie cars that came along Centre street stopped until there was a blockade of cars for two blocks. Passengers on the cars left them and joined the crowd in front of the Court House. Then everybody seemed anxious to get back into the building and the crowd turned and again entered the Court House.

CHEERS FOR MOLINEUX AND HIS FATHER. About two hundred of the crowd outside were told by the officer at the door which way Molineux would be taken to his These went down to the floor below and gathered in a compact mass around the elevator entrance. When Molineux appeared, led by two court officers, and the crowd caught sight of him, there was a cheer which rang through the building. When those in front saw him raise a cigarette to his lips and deliberately take a puff, there was another cheer. Pushing the crowd aside the two court officers hustled Molineux along the corridor to the opposite A lot of men rushed up to Molineux and tried to shake his hand, but the court officers gave such persons shoves that left them dazed for several minutes. There was no smile on Molineux's face as he walked along, but he appeared to be as cool and as determined as the day he first entered the court room. All the way along the cheers that greeted him were deafening. People rushed up from below and down from above at the sound of the cheers, but the officers whisked their prisoner into the elevator and he went upstairs to be led across to the

Tomba. Gen. Molineux left the Criminal Court building about 11:20 o'clock, together with a son and a friend of the family. They were met

given. His eyes were suffused, and he looked very much disappointed. To the reporters who gathered around him and asked for a statement he said that the only one he could make was that there would surely be a reversal. When Bartow S. Weeks came out, after most of the crowd were on their way down stairs, he was asked the same question and gave a like

"All I can say now is that there will be a new

CORNISH EXPECTED NOTHING ELSE. Immediately after the verdict was announced a Sun reporter carried the news to Harry Cornish, who was starter at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's tournament in Madison Square Garden. Cornish seemed to be excited.

"Are you sure that is right?" he asked. "I won't say a word until your statement is con-

Cornish then crossed the street with the r porter and called up THE SUN office. He was assured by telephone that the verdict was He then went into a barroom "guilty!" near by and drank a glass of whiskey, after which he called for paper and pencil. Here is what he wrote:

"I could not understand that twelve men could hear the evidence and return any other

Cornish then went back to the Garden.

Waiting for the Verdiet.

No sooner did the jury leave the court room after the charge than Molineux was taken back to his cell, his wife and mother kissing him good-by. They then left court and did not return. Gen. Molineux said, during the intermission, that they had been under so great a nervous strain that he was afraid of the effect of the verdict upon them, and had advised them to go home. He escorted them to their carriage and they went home to Brooklyn. He expressed confidence that his son would be acquitted. Several elderly men joined the General out in the hall when the court suspended and crowded around, shaking hands with him.

"We'll wait here, Molineux," said one of "We'll wait here to shout hurrah when them. it's all over, and to give you our congratula-

It is said that the men were members of the Loyal Legion, to which Gen. Molineux belongs. Just before the session closed Leslie Molineux. the defendant's oldest brother, had come futo court to greet his brother, and now he and his father stood talking in the hall. Cecil Molineux. the other son, came later. Both returned to the court room and seated themselves with their father. The General seemed wonderfully composed. Somebody said to him sympathetically:

"It's a pretty nervous time, isn't it, General?" "No. no; I'm not nervous," said he, heartily.

"It's all coming out right." When the news that the jury was out reached the outside there was immediate accessions to the crowds. Those who were not allowed on they would wait for the verdict, expressing an opinion that they wouldn't have long to wait. gone home to change their minds. The jury

had then been out four and a half hours. At first it was said that the jury would go to the Astor House for luncheon. They didn't. wearisome, and they sent out for sandwiches. dismal time for all concerned, but Gen. Molipatience, as he sat at his table chatting with

"If Molineux is acquitted," said Assistant District Attorney Osborne, "I shall be glad to

JURY COMES IN FOR HANDWRITING EXHIBITS. At 8:55 the jury came in and court was reumed. Molineux was brought in, a trifle pale, but smiling pluckily, and took his seat between his two lawyers. He shook hands with his younger brother, Cecil. His father was not in court then. Recorder Goff took his

"Gentlemen of the jury, I have received a communication from you asking for certain of the exhibits of writing. Which do you want?" "We would like the photographs of the handwriting exhibits from Exhibit 1, up," said

Foreman Martin. "Is there any objection on the part of the counsel for the defence?" asked the Recorder. "I would suggest that the jury take the originals," said Mr. Weeks. "I doubt our legal right to let them take the photographs." "Either originals or photographs will do."

said the foreman. "We would like the Cornish and Barnet letters, all the numbered exhibits and Exhibit A [the poison package address]. "And, if I may suggest," put in Juryman

Lyman S. Foster, "the prime series also." "It is a fortunate thing, gentlemen," said the Recorder, "that this court has a clerk who has devised a system whereby these exhibits are ingeniously and simply kept in order. I ask you to save trouble by putting them back, so far as possible, in the same order."

Clerk Brophy has applied a new system of his own invention to the multifarious exhibits in this case. It has worked admirably. Foreman Martin asked also for the illustrative photographs made by Expert Osborn of Rochester. "Does the counse! for the defence object?" asked the Recorder. "I have no objection if it is legal," said Mr.

Weeks: "but I doubt if we can legally consent

to allow those matters to go into the juryroom. The transcript of the minutes would not be allowed there." "Then do you object? I cannot give these things to the jury without your consent."

"If your Honor would wait a minute while I consult with my colleague-"Yes, yes. Certainly," said the Recorder. "If your Honor is of the opinion," said Mr. Weeks after consultation with Mr. Battle. "that the jury may legally have the photo

"These photographs having been examined by the jury, I will, with the consent of the defence give them to the jury," said the Recorder. As the jury retired Gen. Molineux came in, but he immediately went out again. The jury's interest in the handwriting was taken to indicate that the jury would not be in for a considerable time. The exhibits asked for are voluminous. Juror Brown seemed very feeble when the jury came in.

ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM THE JURY ROOM. At 10:27 the call of "take your seats" again caused a commotion in the room and there was a general twisting to look at the door of the jury room, followed by the chiliness of anticipation. Then for several minutes there was a hush, presently broken by inquiries as to what had happened. went around that it was a false alarm. At this time there were seven; a mass atarm. At this time there were seven teen women in the court room. A dozen of them had been there all the afternoon; a few all the morning too. In their strained faces palled and flacby from the impure air of the court room, grim determination struggled against sleepiness. In lieu of more exciting material for their emotions, they fixed upon Gen. Molineux as a centre of observation, and his every movement. his every movement was the signal for a voile

sand a friend of the family. They were met by a crowd of about two hundred men who gave three cheers for Molineux. The crowd followed the General as he walked down Centre street as far as the Bridge entrance and there was cheering all the way down. At the entrance, as the General walked up the stairs to the Brookiyn elevated train, the crowd gave him three parting cheers.

DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL EXPECT A NEW TRIAL George Gordon Battle, one of Molineux's counsel, was the first one interested in the defence who came out after the verdict had been the series of the signal for a voiley of severy movement was the signal for a voiley of severy movement was the signal for a voiley of severy movement was the signal for a voiley of these comments.

"There he goes!" "Look at him now!" "He's changing his seat." "What's he doing: can you see?" "He's reading something." "A letter!"

Wish I knew who it was from." "Wouldn't you be fidgety in his place?"

None but a deaf man could have have failed to hear many of these comments, for the women who frequent sensational trials, are not, as a rule, notable for softness or restraint of voice. But the General made no sign of have with the exhibits they had asked for, he was back and torth in and out of the court, sitting quietly for fifteen or twenty minutes at a time, at his table, and then going out for air.

Ten minutes after the court had come to erder the explanation of the little sensation

became known. The jury had found that two of the numerical exhibits had not been given to them. These were the specimens of Molineux's "request writing," which he wrote at the request of Expert Kinsley. They had been framed and so became separated from the other exhibits in Clerk Brophy's arrangement. The two exhibits were sent in and the court room laused into conversation once more. But at 10:45 came another emphatic call for order, followed by "Hats off!" Mr. Osborne came into court, and after a pause of three minutes the jury came in. the jury came in.

their occurrence and without comment upon these facts."

"In March, 1808, the defendant became a depositor in the Essex National Bank of Newark and in the same month he became superint tendent for Morris Hermann & Co. In Newark. (Soon after the Recorder corrected this date to 1835 upon suggestion of Mr. Osborne.) His position there depended upon his sbillty as a chemist, but the firm did not manufacture or keep cyanide of mercury. Shortly after Cornish became connected with the Knicker-bocker Athletic Club and in the summer of 1836 Harpster visited Cornish. Molineux had trouble with Cornish, and told Mr. Baliantine that Cornish was very harmful to the club. In the fall of 1837 Molineux presented Barnet to Blanche Cheseborough, Joseph Moore took a note from the defendent to her. In October of the same year the defendant told John D. Adams that either he (Molineux), or Cornish would have to leave the club. William williams saw the defendant told John D. Adams that either he (Molineux) or Cornish would have to leave the club. William williams saw the defendant resigned from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. In that month be and Cornish met on the stairs and Cornish called him a vile affects of the same and taunted him. On Jan. 1, 1838, by Minnte Betz's recollection, Miss Cheesborough went to Mrs. Bellinger's to live. On Jan. 4, 1848, Joseph J. Koeb received people's Exhibit 41, prime, a letter from this defendant asking for a copy of a paer rubbished at Koch's address. At that time the defendant had an account with Tiffany & Co. in their stationery department."

The arrangement of the details as recited by the Recorder seemed to many in the court room to be adverse to the prisoner. He continued, reciting the receiving by Barnet of a paek age containing red engages the emage; the wild and the start of Molineux to the service of Molineux and Miss Cheseborough; the hirring of the letter from the paer; the writing of the letter about headen of the club will be seen on the defendant as local Broadway on Dec. 12, 1848; M The Last Day of the Trial. As usual, it was nearly 11 o'clock in the morning when the business of the court was taken up, and, as usual, an eager crowd outside scowled at the doors that shut them from the court room. From time to time the police drove the crowd like sheep along the balls, but here was always a slow, dribbling return, followed by another clearance. More police could have established a complete cordon; but as it was, the space was kept clear enough to permit of easy passage by those whose business called them to the court. The Molineux family were there early, and when the prisoner came in he kissed his wife and mother, and shook hands heartily with his father. Juryman Brown still occupied the big leather armchair, into whose luxurious depths he sank until he was invisible from his collar down. He looked a triffe better than on the previous day, but was still nervous.

Recorder Goff's first action after the calling of the roll was to ask if the defence had any further requests to charge have already been made by the defence, he said. If there are any further requests to will take them now."

There are a few, said Lawyer Battle, handing them up. "These were suggested by the summing up by the procedution."

How many are there?" asked the Recorder, looking with no friendly eye over the iist, and, upon being informed that there were ten, he added, with a sigh: "I am obliged to look at them. These are in your handwriting, I suppose, Mr. Battle."

"Yes, your Honor. They were prepared last night. It was impossible to prepare them earlier."

"The writing is not easy to make out," observed the Recorder, and after several minutes study he added: "I am unable to dicipher part of this. I presume it was written in great haste. Will you kindly step up here Mr. Battle, and explain some of these passages?"

With the assistance of the writer the difficult passages were translated and the Recorder began his charge at a few minutes after II. was invisible from his collar down. He looked a trifle better than on the previous day, but

gan his charge at a few minutes after 11.

THE RECORDER BEGINS HIS CHARGE.

"Gentiemen of the jury." he said, "you have heard the facts in this case very ably presented, both by the prosecution and the defence. The Court will make no comment on the facts. I will proceed to lay before you the rules of law which must govern the case. It became apparent early in Mr. Osborne's speech that the case of the people would rest largely on what is popularly termed circumstantial evidence. It must be remembered that the burden of collecting and collating all this mass of material rests on the prosecution, and it shows the results of an enormous amount of labor and a high degree of professional skill on the part of the prosecuting officer. It appears that for a year counsel for the prosecution and counsel for the defence have been engaged in controversy, and that may account for the zeal which at times has taxed the patience of the Court. Contentions of this kind, however intemperate, are of minor importance in the presence of the main considerations of this case.

"Before dealing with the particulars of this case I will instruct you on the general rules by which you are to be guided. Presumption of isnocence remains with the defendant throughout the case until his guilt is established beyond a reasonable doubt. The defendant is not called upon to prove his innocence; the burden of proof rests upon the prosecution. The defendant may, under the law, take the stand on his own behalf, but his failure to do so is not to be constructed by the heavience, or personal in nature, should receive no consideration. The testimony of each witness must be fairly and impartially considered and tested and the bearing and attitude of the witness in his possible relations to the prosecution or the defence your attention from the main facts in the case. The true and only issue is the guilt or innocence of this defendant."

Here the Recorder read the indictment in its six counts, to which he said the prisoner had pleaded not guilty, and gave th THE RECORDER BEGINS HIS CHARGE,

The control of the properties of the second control of the control

CHRONOLOGY OF THE CASE.

"The two main propositions of the prosecution are that he did send the poison to Cornish and that Mrs. Adams took the poison and died. To prove the first a great mass of circumstantial evidence, so termed, has been brought. To force the second direct evidence has been adduced. Whether the proof is sufficient is for you to say. So much has been said about circumstantial evidence that it is necessary that you should have a clear understanding of the rules of law governing it. It may be beyond the power of human memory to recollect all of the important details piled up here week after week, and in order to refrash your minds I will briefly call to your mind some of the important facts of to your mind some of the important facts of the case, as near as may be, in the order of

## "Deride Not Any Man's Infirmities."

Tell him, rather, how to get rid of them. Most infirmities come from bad blood and are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every person who has scrofula, salt rheum, humors, catarrh, dyspepsia or rheumatism should at once begin taking this medicine that the infirmity may be promptly removed. Impure Blood - " I was troubled with pimples, resulting from impure blood. Since taking four bottles of Lood's Sarsaparilla, my blood is thoroughly purified and the pimples have disappeared. I am well." W. H. Mallins, Steubenville, O. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

charged ton, and out of the later ten, charged six. Many of the refusals to charge were on the ground that the subject of the request had already been charged. Several of the request dealt with the incumbency upon the prosecution to prove the death of Mrs. Adams by poison; others with the fact that the failure of the defendant to fasten the crime upon any one else does not prejudice his case; others, that it was within the right of the defence, without prejudice, to refrain from calling witnesses if in their opinion the prosecution had not made out a case. After having concluded these matters the Recorder said:

THE REFERENCE TO THE DREYFUS CASE.

"Finally, in regard to certain requests which I have refused, I will now charge in a manner to cover certain of these points. Here the law protects and guards the defendant. What may have transpired in another country, in another age, must have no bearing on this case. Illustrations drawn from other cases might cause prejudices in your minds. I trust such references will not be made again in an American court of law. [The reference to Mr. Weeks's mention of the Dreyfus case was unmistakable.] Happity for our law, happity for the interests of the defendant, he must be found guilty, if at all, by twelve free men, bound by a solemn oath. That is the nearest approach to exact justice that the mind can conceive. Cases where circumstantial evidence has failed should not be brought up here. It would be as fair to recall cases where acquittal had been gained, and afterward the guilt acknowledged by the defendant on trial. In a case of circumstantial evidence motive is an important consideration. In determining the motive you must desend upon your knowledge of the man himself; of his life, his habits, his character, his disposition. It is the only basis to go oh." THE REFERENCE TO THE DREYFUS CASE.

to go on.

The Recorder stopped, and after a fit of coughing, for he was very hoarse, told the jury that they might take a recess for luncheon or not, as they might elect. As they were rising he told them to be seated, saying he had one more point to charge on. He said:

DEFENDANT'S FAMILY HAD A RIGHT TO BE IN COURT.

As to the presence of the defendant's family in court I must say a word. In this court the man without money, friends or social position will receive the same justice as any other man. The presence of the defendant's family, so far as it relates to his distinguished father who bears an honored name, is not to have any influence whatever in your deliberation. He is not on trial. As to the presence of the female relatives that is a question of taste with which we have nothing to do. The humane law does not deprive the prisoner of any appearances of comfort. Their presence must not operate against the defendant any more than it should operate for him. I repeat, gentlemen, it is a question of taste, upon which men may differ. Clerk Brophy then called forward the captain and six court officers and swore them to the care of the jury. The jury went out at 3:23 o'clock, after some little delay, and the court was in recess. DEFENDANT'S FAMILY HAD A BIGHT TO BE IN

THE JURY. THE JURY.

The jurors are: Matthias L. B. Martin of 28 West Ninety-sixth street; William C. Post, 10 West 1334 street; Herbert Gordon Thompson, 23 East Forty-seventh street; Macomb G. Foster, 876 St. Nicholas avenue; Lyman S. Foster, 117 West Ninetteth street; George C. Edgar, 71 West Ninety-second street; James J. Hypes. 71 west Ninety-second street; James J. Hydres 378 Willis avenue; Sigmund Feust, 718 Fast 138th street; Frederick Billings, 279 Madison avenue; Manhelm brown, 216 West Forty-fourth street; Theodore Sandhope, 83 Second avenue; Frederick B. Crane, 64 East Ninety-fourth The trial began on Nov. 15, and the jury was completed on Nov. 29.

BETTING ON THE VERDICT.

Odds Laid in City Poolrooms That Moli-

and the jury followed the Recorder with their photographic reproductions of the letters. All this part of the charge was regarded as adverse to the prisoner, but he seemed not only indif-ferent, but even uninterested, for his attention wavered and he looked around from the news-paper men to the jury. The Recorder con-tinued: At all the big poolrooms in the city vesterday "These extracts of the evidence which I have there was nearly as much betting on the result read are intended merely to call to your memory the salient points of the case. There



50c. Shows how

"With regard to the death of Mrs. Adams, I apprehend that there is no dispute as to the fact that she is dead. Mr. Weeks assents! But it rests with the prosecution to prove that she died of pols.n. The physicians and beputy Coroner Weston and the chemists have testified that death was caused by evanide of mercury. This testimony is to be distinguished, in nature, from the handwriting testimony. You are to distinguish between experts testifying to a conclusion drawn from facts, and to facts themselves within their own knowledge. When Prof. Without testifies that he found a certain amount of evanide of mercury in the body, you are to accept that as fact if you believe the truth of his testimony, because he is able, by chemical processes, to isolate the chemical elements of a mixture.

HOW BARNET'S DEATH COMES IN.

ON THE REQUESTS TO CHARGE.

In conclusion the Recorder charged that the jury must not permit their sympathies to affect their verdict. He spoke three hours and forty minutes. He then took up the requests to charge and after looking them over said:

"The defence has sent up sixty requests to charge, in all. I have gone over them and will read those which I shall charge."

Out of the original fifty requests the Court

CHEMISTRY EXPERTS ARE DIFFERENT.

economically and tastefully children can be clothed at the "children's store."

"The death of Henry C. Barnet involves the question of an offence had to the defendant other than that of which he is accused. Beauts authorities. Even if the defendant was the cause of Henry C: Barnet's death by poison, that is of l'self no reason why he should be found guilty of this crime. If the testimony in relation to the Barnet case shows indications of a particular man, and if those indications lead necessarily to the identification of this defendant as that man, then the testimony as to the Barnet case is material on this trial. It also becomes material if you find that motive or intent was in existence on the part of this defendant related to the motive in the case of Mrs. Adams's death" 

Long Slips 400., 630., 750., 980 Short Dresses | \$500., 600., 750. Entirely hand-made Long Slips for \$1.45, and Short Dresses for \$2.00-to the finest and most elab-

60-62 West 23d St.

B. Altman & Co.

Will display advance styles in

## Misses' and Girls' Dresses

for Spring and Summer wear, on Monday, February 12th,

Including Foulard, Mousseline, Dimity, Point d'Esprit, Colored Linen and Fancy Piqué Dresses and

An Unusual Collection of

CHILDREN'S SAILOR SUITS, also SEPARATE WAISTS AND SKIRTS, JACKETS, REEFERS AND CAPES.

For MONDAY, February 12th.

Boys' Clothing. Early Spring Styles.

SAILOR, RUSSIAN BLOUSE, DOUBLE BREASTED and THREE PIECE SUITS, WASHABLE KILT and SAILOR SUITS.

TOP COATS of Tan Covert, Whipcord and Grey Cheviot.

HATS AND CAPS, SHIRT WAISTS AND BLOUSES.

SPECIAL! The remainder of Winter Stock of Suits, Coats and Reefers are being sold at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Ladies' Suits.

(Second Floor.)

In Department for Made Up Dresses are now showing Costumes for Theatre and general Evening wear. Demi-Toilettes in Silk, Tissue Veilings and Cotton Fabrics for Southern wear. Tailor Suits, Plain and Dressy, in Broadcloth, Homespun and Cheviot.

The models and materials are the newest for the coming Spring Season. : : :

Eighteenth St., Mineteenth St., and Sixth Avenue,

DISPUTE OVIR CAB HIRE.

Cabby Was Willing to Take \$6, but Got \$8 at the Police Station.

ac ompanied by a woman, hired a cab yesterday at Seventy-second street and Central Park West, to go to 130th street, the cabman agreeing to do the job for \$4. The fares decided later to go to 198th street and Amsterdam avenue, where they held the cab for an hour and were then driven back to the starting point. The man offered the cabby \$4, but the latter demanded \$6. The woman left the cab and the man ordered cabby to drive to the West Sixty-eighth street station, where the sergeant said that the cabman was entitled to

"Do you know who I am?" asked the fare. "I The you know who I am? have the late, I am a business man. I want justice."

The sergeant told him the regulations showed the driver entitled to his \$8,

"Will you hold me if I don't pay it?"

"No," said the sergeant.

"But I will make a complaint against you."

said cabby.
"And then I'll have to hold you," the sergeant

and then I is nave to noise you. The sergeant said.

'I am a business man," said the angry fare, "and I will have justice. I will see this thing through to the finish. Do you know who I am?"

He threw a card on the sergeant's dock, paid He threw a card on the sergeant's desk, paid cabby \$8 and went away. The eard bore the name, Frederick L. Kane, Vice-President and general manager. Commonwealth Roofing Company.

NEW CANADIAN RAILROAD SCHEME Capitalists Want to Interest This Govern-

ment in a Short Haul Wheat Line. DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 10 .- Western capitalists o-day made application to the Canadian and inited States governments for a charter and certain conditional bonuses for the privilege of building a railroad from Georgian Bay to Quebec From the mouth of the French River to Quebec the new proposed route would shorten the present the new proposed route would shorten the present seaboard haul about 500 miles. The sum of \$25,000,000 is reported back of the scheme, Mileage bonuses and extensive land grants are asked of the Dominion Government, without the aid of which there is small likelihood of the road being built. Mr. Nicol, a Detroit broker, left to-night for New York to consult with Canadian and New York financiers in regard to the plan. The chief merit for the proposed route lies in the creation of a short haul on wheat to the seaboard and the extensive timber and mineral interests along the line. Colonization is also a feature of the com-Colonization is also a feature of the com

DROWNED WHILE SKATING.

W. W. Day, a Student of Syracuse Univer sity, Loses His Life in Onondaga Lake. Syracuse, Feb. 10. - William Warley Day Syracuse University junior, whose home was at Highland Falls, Orange county, was drowned at 6 o'clock to-night while skating on Onondaga at 5 o'clock to-night while skating on Onondaga Lake. Day was in a party of university students who were among the crowds of skaters and ice boaters on the lake to-day. He and E. P. Valkenburgh, a sophomore, started for home together. A mile from the iron pier they came to thin ice, where there had been recent cutting. Day plunged in and Valkenburgh followed him. Valkenburgh succeeded in reaching solid ice and attenuate to save lay. Search for the holds and attenuated to save lay. tempted to save Day. Search for the body has Day's father is a dry goods merchant at High-id Falls. He was 20 years old and a graduate Newburgh Academy. He was preparing for a digal course.

Killed Herself With Poison. Mrs. Leocardia Kupferschmidt, 24 years old, committed suicide yesterday at her home, 129 East Eighty-third street, by swallowing carboile acid.

Continental Bids for Lorillard Preferred. The holders of the \$2,000,000 of preferred stock of the P. Lorillard Company have received a circular letter from Baring, Magoun & Co. stating that it is the desire to have the Con-Co. stating that it is the desire to have the Continental Tobacco Company, which some time ago acquired control of the P. Lorillard Company by the purchase of the \$3,000,000 company by the purchase of the \$3,000,000 company by the purchase of the preferred stock also. The Continental offers the preferred stock also, the Continental offers the preferred stock choiders in exchange its five-year 7 per cent gold debentures at par, provided the holders of two-thirds of the preferred stock come into the agreement.

## A Baby's **Taste** guided to Grape-Nuts.

Rev. S. V. Robinson, Brooklyn Hills. V. Y., says: "A few days ago an incident occurred in my home that may interest you. Our haby boy, a fine speci-men of two years and three months old babyhood, was brought downstairs immediately after he awoke. He was teething, and had eaten but little for two or three days, and had to be coaxed to do that. On this particular morning his first request was for Grape-Nuts, of which he is very fond. His mother had some cornmeal mush cooked, and served him with that instead, but after he had looked at it for a moment, he pushed it away indignantly, saying. 'I don't want that; I want Grape-Nuts.' He would not be satisfied until Grape-Nuts were served to him. which he ate with evident enjoyment. We were interested in his discrimination, and you will doubtless appreciate the boy's

Probably no food in existence,-not even excepting the very best prepared baby foods, is as well-adapted to the use of infants as Grape-Nuts, well-soaked. The food is made up in granular form, and for children should be soaked a few minutes in hot water, when it becomes a mush, and should be treated with cream

and sugar. It contains the elements required for building the bones, and the gray matter in the nerve centers. A child or an adult fed on Grape-Nuts will show marked improvement in physical and mental ability. Many of the elders testify to the removal of physical ailments by abandoning portions of the food that have been in use, and taking up Grape-Nuts regularly.

Sold by grocers everywhere, and made at the pure food factories of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.